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THE UNDERGRADUATE.

FOUNDED IN 1875.

Middlebury College, April, 1884.

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MIDDLEBURY:
REGISTER COMPANY, PRINTERS,
1884.

Middlebury College,

FOUNDED IN 1800.

THE COLLEGE is finely located in the midst of a beautiful park in the village of Middlebury, Vermont The locality is healthful, and the College offers the advantage of thorough instruction at a moderate cost

The requirements for admission and course of instruction are as follows:

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar, including the Rules of Prosody and Scanning; Cæsar's Commentaries, three books, or Sallust's Conspiracy of Catiline; Cicero, six orations, including the four against Catiline; Virgil, six books of the Æneid; Arnold's Latin Prose Composition to the VIIth Chapter, or Allen's to the 24th Lesson.

GREEK.—Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis, three books; Homer's Iliad, two books; Jones' Greek Composition, twenty lessons.

Ancient and Modern Geography, Greek and Roman History.

Arithmetic; Algebra through Quadratics and three books of Wentworth's Geometry.

Real equivalents will be accepted in place of any of the Latin or Greek authors named above.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

FRESHMAN CLASS—Latin Grammar, (Harkness): Latin Prose Composition, (Arnold); Latin Synonyms, (Dœderlein); Selections from Livy; some Philosophical Treatise of Cicero; Horace's Odes and Epodes; Xenophon's Memorabilia; Herodotus; Homer's Odyssey; Greek Composition, (Jones): History and Antiquity; Etymology and Syntax of the Greek Verb, (Goodwin); Algebra, (Wentworth); Geometry, (Wentworth); Rhetoric, (Kellogg).

SOPHOMORE CLASS.—Horace's Epistle and Satires; Tacitus; Juvenal or Persius; Exercises in Writing Latin; Demosthenes; Sophocles; Plato; Boice's exercises in Greek Syntax; Analytical Geometry, (Briggs'); Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical, Mensuration, Surveying, with practice in the field; Navigation, (Wentworth); Calculus, (Loomis); Trench's English Past and Present.

JUNIOR CLASS—Otis' Elementary German; Goethe's Prose; Ganot's Physics; Newcomb's Astronomy; Chemistry, (Elliot and Storer); Botany, (Gray); Rhetoric, (Whately); Logic, (Jevons).

SENIOR CLASS.—Political Economy, (Cary, Fawcett); International Law (Woolsey); History of Civilization (Guizot); Butler's Analogy; Fine Art, (Torrey); Natural Theology, Moral Science, (Calderwood); Psychology, (Lectures); History of Philosophy, (Schwegler); Geology, (Dana); Zoology, (Orton); English Literature, (Shaw); Forensic Discussions; Review of Studies of the Year.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Instruction is given chiefly in connection with text books, but in each department lectures are given by members of the Faculty.

In the study of Chemistry unusual facilities are offered. Each student is expected to do practical work at the tables furnished in a neatly fitted and well-equipped Laboratory.

In Natural History, besides the text-book exercises, frequent dissections are made before the class pursuing Zoology. Field work is done by the class in Botany, and expeditions into the surrounding country by the class studying Geology. A herbarium is prepared by each student of Botany and prizes are awarded for the best collections.

An extensive and completely arranged Cabinet of rocks, minerals and fossils is designed for the constant use of the class in Geology.

The Cabinet and Museum contain a large number of specimens, and are designed especially for the use of the classes in Natural History. The specimens are all placed under their respective classes, are newly arranged in the new cabinet, and are conspicuously labeled.

The College Library contains 13,000 volumes, and a permanent fund has been recently established for its enlargement, and a thousand dollars is to be expended during the fall term for new books. The books are conveniently arranged in the new library room and are open to the students from 12 to 2 o'clock.

A College Reading Room, free to all, has periodical literature on file.

The instruction aims to be practical as well as theoretical, and for this reason, in Surveying and the use of the Transit, field practice is given.

There are also numerous prizes offered for excellence in the different departments. These, in connection with the liberal aid by scholarships furnished to those whose circumstances require it, render the tuition of many practically free, and no young man of energy need be deterred by financial considerations from entering the College.

CALENDAR.

1883. Sept. 13.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.
Dec 18—Fall Term ends, Tuesday.
Winter vacation of two weeks.
1884. Jan. 3.—Winter Term begins, Thursday.
March 25.—Junior Exhibition, Tuesday evening.
March 25.—Winter Term ends, Tuesday.
Spring vacation of two weeks.
April 10.—Spring Term begins, Thursday.
June 24—Annual Examination begins, Tuesday.
June 29.—Baccalaureate Sermon and Anniversary of Philadelphian Society, Sunday.
July 1.—Anniversary of the Associated Alumni, Tuesday.
July 2.—Commencement, Wednesday.
Summer vacation of ten weeks.
Sept. 11.—Fall Term begins, Thursday.

For Catalogue and any information, address the President,

CYRUS HAMLIN,
Middlebury, Vt.

The Undergraduate.

VOL. IX. MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1884. NO. 6.

EVENING IN SEED-TIME.

(*Translated from Victor Hugo.*)

Peaceful and cool, the twilight grey
Draws a dim curtain o'er the day,
While in my cottage-porch I lurk,
And watch the last lone hour of work.

The fields around are bathed with dew,
And, with emotion filled, I view
An old man, clothed in rags, who throws
The seed amid the channel'd rows.

His shadowy form is looming now
High o'er the furrows of the plough;
Each motion of his arm betrays
A boundless faith in future days.

He stalks along the ample plain,
Comes, goes, and flings abroad the grain;
Unnoted, through the dreamy haze
With meditative soul I gaze.

At last, the vapours of the night
Dilate to heav'n the old man's height,
Till every gesture of his hand
Seems to my eyes sublimely grand!

GEO. MURRAY.

MY PICTURE.

O'er my desk, so sweetly smiling,
Many a gloomy hour beguiling,
Hangs the picture of a fair one,
Whom I knew not long ago.
Like the dreams of by-gone ages,
Coming from time-colored pages,
Flock the memories of that fair one,
Whom I knew not long ago.

Fair she is, with eyes of azure,
And her smile oft gave me pleasure,
As in shady woods I wandered,
With that maid not long ago,
Ah, how lovely seemed the moonlight,
And the clear glow of the starlight,
While I sat beside that fair one,
Whom I knew not long ago.

Oft I think, does the vacation,
Have in store, joy or vexation;
Shall I then walk with that fair one,
Whom I learned to like so well?
And, as if for explanation,
To my anxious meditation,
Comes a voice which says unto me,
"Fear not, faint heart, all is well."

—*Exchange.*

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

Toward the close of the eight century a severe convulsion of society took place in Northern Europe. The ill-defined relations of different States offered to ambitious chieftains tempting opportunities for aggression. The more fortunate chieftains established their authority; those less fortunate, scorning to accept the position of dependents, took to the sea, their natural element, and gathering around them the turbulent spirits sought in piracy the living denied them at home. Then it was that Europe first heard the name of the dreaded Vikings and began to suffer from them. In England the Danes appear; in Gaul, Charles the Great, spying the northern pirates cruising inquest of spoil in his safest harbors, foresees the calamities about to befall his nation and gives utterance to his premonitions in these unhappy words. "I weep not because I fear myself these miserable savages; but I weep that they should *dare* to show themselves upon my coast while I am living, for I foresee the evils they will bring upon my people when I am dead." Charles prophesied better than he knew. These pirates were the ancestors of that Norman people which was to do in England in a single year what centuries had not done for its dull and stolid inhabitants.

An insight into the nature of the Norman is, then, worth attaining. Coming as they did from the inclement shores of Sandinavia and being inured to every privation they found the pleasant land of France a field where they might extend their power. In course of time the finer instincts of the Gaul became merged in the daring vigor of the Northmen and created a new race—a race of men born to conquer and to command. In all chivalric feelings, in enthusiastic religious zeal, in almost idolatrous respect to females of gentle birth, in a taste for architectural magnificence and all courtly refinement and splendor, the Normans were the teachers of the world, but their good qualities were stained by many bad traits; by insatiate ambition, by contempt for industry and by an utter disregard of those whom they deemed beneath them.

Such was the people who, led by William of Normandy, crossed the channel and entered England with the avowed purpose of becoming its rulers. The history of the period immediately preceding the invasion is the more interesting because of the high personal character of those taking part in it.

There are many individual characters whose influence bore directly on the event but we must be content to notice only two, Harold the Saxon King, son of the proud Earl Godwin, end the idol of the people and William the Conqueror, the illegitimate son of Robert the Devil. Upon the throne of England sat Edward the Confessor. Edward was at *heart* a Norman, Reared in France, among Norman influences, he absorbed the ideas of his adopted home. On his accession to the throne everything at court becomes French. William a relative of the king pays him a visit and extorts from the weak king a promise of succession to the throne which is of doubtful interpretation. At length Edward dies and the people with one voice make Harold king. William is enraged and swearing vengeance upon Harold, obtains from the Holy See a banner which the Pope had consecrated and blessed for the invasion of the island, and crowds flock about his standard. Thus began the Norman Conquest, a conquest based upon a promise wrested from a weak king, an oath subscribed to by Harold on relics supposedly sacred and a flimsy claim of relationship.

No year in English history can compare with the year of the Norman Conquest. No morning can compare with that memorable one when Northern and Southern Europe, when England and Normandy, when Harold and William met face to face in battle on the day of St. Calixtus.

The fight began early and lasted until the sun was nearly down. Now the English seem the victors, now the Normans. Suddenly the Normans retreat. Flushed by success (the English break through their lines) and pursue them. This is their fatal mistake. William orders an advancə. The Norman arrows hitherto ineffective against the English shields are shot up into the air. One, descending, blinds the Saxon King and he falls and with him the hopes of his soldiers. The fight is done. Senlac is lost and William has acquired his title, " the Conqueror." Thus ended the battle of Hastings, a battle between the old world and the new, between infantry armed with javelin and battle-ax and the archers and cavalry of the Normans. William is now king. He sits upon the throne of England by virtue, not of right, nor of inheritance, but by virtue of mere force of arms, of courage and of will.

The conquest of England was for the most part followed by a liberal and christian rule. But there is one dark exception which will forever brand the Conquerors name with infamy. This exception is the terrible devastation known as the " harrying of Northumbra." Enraged at the successful rebellion of some Saxon earls William orders every living thing to be destroyed and everything that could minister to the sustenance of life to be swept away. A vast area between the Humber and the Tees was thus made a desert.

The immediate and subsequent effects of the conquest were wonderful. No event in English history save the introduction of Christianity can compare with it in importance. It affected the blood, the language, the arts and the laws of England. The subjugation of a nation has seldom been more complete. English estates were bestowed on Normans, English princes were educated in Normandy. The French of Normandy became the language of the court. French kings of England rose to an eminence which was the wonder and dread of all neighboring Europe. They conquered Ireland. They received the homage of Scotland. The conquest is an event standing by itself, an event denoting a transitional period of the world's development, when the Roman and Teutonic were being fused into the latter system of papal and feudal Europe. It It brought a new dynasty and a new nobility. It did not suddenly sweep away the old laws, but it changed the spirit of their administration and paved the way for endless changes in them later. It did not abolish the English language, but it placed by its side a new tongue which became the language of polite intercourse. William gave to England a conquering nobility which became as truly English as it had been truly French. The vigor of the Scandinavian uniting with the vivacity of the Gaul formed the dominant race of Europe ; a race adorned by poets like Shakespeare, Milton and Wordsworth ; philosophers like Bacon, Newton and Locke ; statesmen like Burke, Chatham and Gladstone ; a race which, though guilty of many errors, has the glory of having established civil and religious liberty on a firm foundation ; a race justly proud of Magna Charta ; and a race which has made England the great preserver and defender of religious and political freedom.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Garrison, Phillips, Andrew and Sumner, will always be significant and honorable names in American history. No one can ever see them in the future, without feeling his heart fill with gratitude for the noble service they rendered their country and the human race. These four men had gifts peculiar to themselves, and each used his powers to liberate the Nation from the thraldom of slavery. But the man who was conspicuous throughout the contest, and always ready for his foes, with his sharp missiles and peerless eloquence was Wendell Phillips. Taking up the cause at twenty-six, he did not relinquish it for a moment until the battle was won, and the American nation founded upon the principles of freedom, was finally secured in their perfect exercise.

Entire unselfishness was one of the chief traits of his character. This can be easily seen by the candid observer, running like a golden thread throughout his illustrious and successful career.

He was born of pure Puritan blood, educated at the best schools, graduated from Harvard at twenty, and took his degree together with Charles Sumner from the law school at twenty-three. Being the son of the first mayor of Boston, and brought up in an influential family, he came in contact with all that was best and wisest in the cultured circles of the most intellectual city in America. He was a young man of splendid parts; possessed of a commanding appearance and winning manner, and of a keen and bright mind. He was an exceptional schollar, and had the power of wealth and refinement at his command. If he had been of the same disposition as thousands of others, he might have cherished the hope of filling the most important political offices in the countay. But no, his was a calling higher than this. God summoned him to be the apostle of a cause which has resulted in one of the grandest victories of modern times; the right gloriously triumphing over the wrong. And he like an obedient servant, listened to the voice of Heaven, took up his task manfully, and chose for the sake of justice and humanity the reproaches and taunts of men instead of the ease, position and large wealth which his genious would have commanded, if otherwise exercised. He was willing to sacrifice everything, if thereby he might lift the poor and oppressed into an equality with himself.

In 1835 the famous Boston mob occurred, called by Mr. Phillips: "The Broadcloth Mob." This band of men led by some of the wealthy and foremost citizens of Boston, entered a meeting of the anti-slavery society, and finding Mr. Garrison there, dragged him out of the hall, and through the streets of the city with a rope around his neck.

This was the turning point in Mr. Phillip's life. From this time he was a zealous abolitionist, and began immediately to equip himself as a strong man to run a race. In 1837 he surprised both his friends and enemies by an outburst of eloquence which, none but men of genius are capable of uttering. an indignation meeting was held at Faneuil hall, to protest against the unjust murder of Rev. E. P. Lovejoy at Alton, Ill., for claiming the right of using the freedom of the press. The Hon J. T. Austin Attorney-General had made a heated speech, in which he had highly commended the actions of the mob, and said that Lovejoy had died as a "fool dieth." Inspired by a true patriotic spirit and excited by the bitterness and falsehood of such remarks, Mr. Phillips rose and replied in these words: "Sir, when I heard the gentleman lay down principles which place the murderers of Alton side by side with Otis and Hancock, with Quincy and Adams, I thought those pictured lips (pointing to the portraits in the hall) would have broken into voice to rebuke the recreant Ameriran—the slanderer of the dead. Sir, for the sentiments he has uttered, on soil consecrated by the prayers of Puritans and the blood of patriots, the earth should have yawned and swallowed him up."

From this time dates his most brilliant career as a public speaker. He became at once the famous leader of a party, devoted to the rights and liberties of the people. His true heart, noble spirit, and genuine sympathy are clearly seen in the indomitable perseverence with which he pursued the great object of his life, and that too, at the expense of being called a fool and a fanatic. But, although his efforts were directed against popular opinion, his popularity never abated from his first effort to the crowning victory of his cause. Rather, it was like the morning light, which groweth brighter and brighter unto the perfect day.

It is generally conceded that he was the greatest orator of recent times among English speaking people. John Bright said, "Wendell Phillips is the most powerful orator who speaks the English language." In the graces and power of oratory, he has never been

surpassed, even by a Cicero or a Demosthenes. His manner of speaking was as nigh perfect art, as can well be reached. His power of invective was one of his marked peculiarities. In this he stands at the head of the list. He has often been accused of using this weapon too severely against particular persons. But great reforms need powerful and decisive means to bring them about. His speeches will be among the best of American classics, while his lecture on the "Lost Arts" is, and long will be, distinguished as the most brilliant and successful literary effort ever made on the American platform.

His benevolence was like the living spring, pure and sparkling, and always flowing for the needy. No worthy man ever asked him for help, without receiving both money and genuine sympathy. His goodness has never been questioned. Whatever his actions were, they were always dignified by high motives. He has served his generation well. He did not cease dealing his powerful blows until the institution of slavery tumbled to the ground, never again to lift its black head to mar the beauty of American's fair glory. His country owes him a worthy monument, and doubtless needs but time to perform the service.

What words can we use more befitting him, than those which he himself used in reference to Toussaint L'Ouverture, "I would call him Napoleon, but Napoleon made his way to empire over broken oaths and through a sea of blood. This man never broke his word. I would call him Cromwell, but Cromwell was only a soldier, and the state he founded went down with him into his grave. I would call him Washington, but the great Virginian held slaves. Fifty years hence, when Truth gets a hearing, the muse of history will put Phocion for the Greek, and Brutus for the Boman, Hampden for England, Fayette for France, choose Washington as the bright, consummate flower of our earlier civilization, and John Brown the ripe fruit of our nooday, then, dipping her pen in the sunlight, will write in the clear blue," prominent among "them all, the name of the" scholar, the philanthropist, the orator, Wendell Phillips.

THE CHI PSI CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Chi Psi fraternity met at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Wednesday and Thursday, April 9 and 10. The chapters of the fraternity were represented by about thirty delegates. Besides these there were a large number of alumni and active members present. The reports of the various Alphas indicated a year of unusual prosperity for the fraternity at large. Petitions for new chapters were received from five different institutions. The only one which was granted was the petition presented by twelve members of Rochester University. The other petitions received were from Union, Adelbert, Wake Forrest and Vanderbilt University.

The Hon. Elbridge T. Gerry was elected for the third time president of the fraternity. The banquet furnished by Mr. Gerry, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was gotten up in most elegant style. Many toasts were responded to by different members of the convention, and the evening was one which will long be remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present at the banquet.

Those present at the convention pronounced it one of the most important ever held by the fraternity, and cooperated heartily in furthering its interests. The Middlebury chapter was represented by C. R. Piper, '84 and Edwin Oliver, '82.

HOW SWEET IT WAS.

He and she sat together,
O, O! how sweet it was!
One cold night of wintry weather,
O, O! how sweet it was!
Up the chimney roared the fire,
And he drew his chair still nigher,
With a glance of fond desire,
O, O! how sweet it was.

She was winsome in her beauty,
O, O! how sweet it was!
And he blushed in modest duty—
O, O! how sweet it was!
With a timid sort of haste
And a beating heart he placed
One long arm around her waist—
O, O! how sweet it was.

—Hawk-Eye.

HOW SAD IT WAS.

Softly crept the old man nigh,
O, O! how mad he was!
Anger flashing in his eye,
O, O! how mad he was!
Slowly drawing back one foot,
He elevated that galoot
Up the chimney 'mongst the soot—
O, O! how mad he was.

Then oh how that girl did sigh;
O, O! how sad she was!
Declared vehemently she'd die,
O, O! how sad she was!
Then she tenderly was led
By her mamma up to bed
Where tears alone she shed,
And O, O! how sad she was.

—Hartford Courier.

THE UNDERGRADUATE

Published Monthly During College Year.

MIDDLEBURY, VT., APRIL, 1884.

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Address all businesss communications regarding subscriptions or advertisements to the Business Manager.

EDITORIAL.

THE announcement made at the opening of this term, to the effect that hereafter the library would be open on Saturdays for two hours, was to say the least gratifying to the students, tho' no more than was rightfully to be expected after attention had been drawn to the subject, for that the request was a very reasonable one can scarcely be denied. It now remains to be seen, how well the students will improve their new privilege.

A word in reference to the Reviews with which the tables are so well supplied might not be out of place. These magazines contain articles upon all the important topics of the day, written by the most prominent men in the literary and political circles of both the United States and England; so that no one, who wishes to keep pace with the advance of thought in all departments, can afford to neglect them. It is true that under the old regulations but little time could be found to devote to such a purpose, while the library was open, but as they will now be accessible on Saturdays, it is to be hoped that the students will make a far better use of this opportunity, than it has been possible to do heretofore.

AS the days roll along, the mind of the Senior becomes agitated over the question, what he shall write about for a commencement oration. The longer he thinks the more perplexed does he become, until at last that subject is chosen which he thinks can be worked up with the least trouble. Students are very apt to make a mistake, both in this choice and in the manner in which it is treated. Their error in the matter is mainly due to the fact, that the nature of the audience before which it is to be delivered is not kept prominently enough before the mind. The most of the orations are written to be delivered before the students and faculty alone. This is an entirely different kind of an audience from the ones before which they appear at any public exercise. They do not speak then before people living in dead and gone realms of the classics, or who are stuffed with the dry sawdust of metaphysics; but on the contrary they are to meet the criticism of those who are living in the present, whose interest is centered upon its vital questions, and who are present to see what our college is doing to fit its students for a useful life. An oration, to command the attention and gain the approval of such an audience, must deal with some interesting topic of the day; and must treat it in a more popular manner than would be necessary if it was to be delivered before an audience of scholars, or those fresh from study. "The Growth of Norse Literature," or "The Influence of the Stoics upon Roman Life," are subjects well calculated to inspire a popular audience with awe, and their treatment might even evoke a wondering curiosity as to what it was all about. The only impression, however, left upon the minds of those who hear it, is of a confused mass of learned words, mingled with a pervading sense of pure weariness. Surely this is not what should be aimed at by one who is bidding farewell to college, and then makes his first bow to a new world, and enters upon a new life. First impressions are always the most lasting, and, if there is ever a time when a student should endeavor to appear at his best before the world, it is when he is ready and waiting to enter the real limits of its life. If the Seniors will but exercise more care in the selection of a subject, which, from its character, will command the interested attention of a popular audience; and then treat it in such a manner that the progress of its thought be easily followed, our commencements will be shorn of at least two of their objectionable features.

THE season for the irrepressible "base-ballist" to again make his appearance with swollen fingers, and bandaged eye has once more rolled around, and doubtless ere long the well-known aroma of the fragrant St. Jacob's Oil will again salute our nostrils. Already the anxious eye of our janitor begins to scan the widows for the broken lights of glass which he knows full well will again greet his vision as in days of yore. Again the familiar scene of some deluded freshman valiantly endeavoring to pitch imperceptable curves is enacted before us. Or perhaps he has been seized with the vain idea that he is admirably adapted to stand behind the bat, and with set teeth and battered hands is bravely facing the delivery of one of our old stagers. Persevere, young man, and let the thought that, virtue is its own reward, cheer up your drooping spirits. If you do not secure the victor's laurel you may still hope for the martyr's crown; while the memory of such deeds will go thundering down through endless ages, inspiring the yet unborn generations to similar heroism.

THE presidential canvas of the present year, has taken on an aspect of more than ordinary interest to Vermonters, from the prominent place taken by the name of Senator Edmunds on the list of weighty candidates. Every additional report seems to indicate a more wide spread interest in the increase of the ranks of his supporters; besides showing, in a remarkable degree, that parties are awakening to the fact that they have been too long the puppets of skillful wire-pullers. The only wonder is, that the people have not fully realized the important bearing and demoralizing influence, which such a state of affairs necessarily exerts upon political life. Senator Edmunds, by his utter freedom from ring influence and pronounced contempt for their manner of working, is pre-eminently the type of the man which this sentiment demands shall be nominated by the Chicago convention. With Edmunds as the exponent of the principles of the Republican party, the Democrats would be compelled to put a man of equal integrity and personal worth into the field; and, while we believe there could be but little doubt of the success of Vermont's favorite statesman, the campaign could but have a purifying influence upon both parties and elevate the whole tone of our politics, which, it must be confessed, is far from being all that could be desired of it.

APROPOS to the subject, why can we not have a regular nine picked and organized? We surely have material enough, even tho' it is for the most part undeveloped. There is enough general interest in the game among us, what is now wanted is a club of our own, upon which that interest may center. What little playing was done last year, was in a desultory and entirely unorganized manner, and as a result, not a respectable game was played upon the grounds. Even when one or two of our men played on an outside club, if the game resulted disastrously for that side, the others at once set afloat glowing accounts of their victory over "a part of the College nine," when lo, there was no such organization in existance. Any such desultory way of playing can be of no benefit to those who engage in it, and indeed is often a positive injury, to say nothing of the unwarranted discredit thus brought upon the college. Whenever we have had a regularly organized club, good playing has been the result, and none of the local nines in this vicinity could ever make such claims as were advanced last season. If one is picked at once and regular practice entered upon, something creditable can done among the neighboring clubs, even with our present untrained material, and, if the results are sufficiently promising, then games might be arranged with some of the better nines in this part of the State. The result is worth trying for at any rate, but it should be remembered that sharp and *regular* practice is the essential of good playing.

SUCH of our seniors as intend to teach the coming year, would do well to look into the subject of the so-called "Summer Schools," which have been established at quite a number of colleges, and which are meeting with great success in their work. Of course their main object is to give professional teachers, whose time is occupied during the remainder of the year with their own duties, an opportunity to perfect themselves in the various branches, which they have to teach. Thus supplying in a measure what could only otherwise be gained in a post-graduate course, while the work of the teachers is in no way interrupted. They also afford the students of our colleges an admirable opportunity, for additional instruction in branches in which they may become interested during their college course; but to which only a limited time can be allowed in the regular curriculum. Students too from our larger colleges, where an

elective system is in operation, are enabled by means of the Summer Schools to take up branches for which they have been unable to find time in the course they have laid out, and yet are unwilling to pass by wholly unpursued. The "Summer School of Science" which was opened last year at Dartmouth was in every way a success, and under its efficient corps of instructors offers the best of advantages to any who may wish to pursue any scientific subject or subjects. All the appliances of the college are available, which is no small item, while, the attendance being comparatively small, a greater degree of attention to the particular wants of each student by the professors is made possible. The program for the ninth session of "Sauveur College of Languages" has just been sent us. This school, which holds its term from July 7th to August 15th, has been removed from Amherst, Mass., to Burlington, and offers unusual advantages to those who wish to pursue the modern languages of Europe, particularly French and German, besides being within easy reach of the most of the students of this college.

The subject of thus utilizing a part of the long vacation is well worth the attention of those who care to do so, and should particularly recommend itself to our would-be pedagogues.

THE faculty has shown a liberal spirit, in allowing Constitutional Law to be substituted for Butler's Analogy in the senior course. The change was made at the request of the class, and is no doubt one which will prove profitable to all. The tendency of modern education is towards what are termed, the practical branches; and Constitutional Law can certainly be classed among them, for it deals with topics intimately connected with every form of business life. It is a subject upon which every citizen of the country should be thoroughly informed, and, indeed, must be, if he is to exercise political and social privileges in anything like an intelligent manner. Nor is it a personal manner alone; the perpetuity of our political institutions is mainly dependant upon the intelligence with which they are administered. Where can we look for men, capable of performing the functions of government and guarding its interests, if not among the graduates of colleges. Yet such branches, which have this direct bearing upon the matters of everyday life, are too often neglected, or at least receive but scanty attention in the crowded curriculum. It is upon such grounds that the chief opponents of colleges, and more especially of classical education, base their arguments; and none can deny, that their complaint is not without cause. However the present warfare against the classics result,—even if it results in their complete triumph,—it will at least have succeeded in bringing the attention of educators to the subject of practical branches, whose importance must be recognized, and whose claims to a place in the course of study can scarcely be denied. Certainly neither the college nor the class will have anything to regret in this first step in the direction indicated.

A SERIES of temperance meetings has recently been held in the town hall, under the lead of C. C. Frost, who has acquired quite a reputation as a temperance reformer. What the result of it all will be, is yet to be seen. Agitation in itself can do no great good; neither can appeals to man's moral nature stop the sale of intoxicants. These must be accompanied by an energetic public sentiment, and a determination on the part of the citizens, to make a forcible use of all the instruments, which the State laws have so generously placed in their hands. Every other method has been tried time after time; but none of them has been able to cope with the evil. What is needed is, to find three or four influential men in the town, who are willing to push legal prosecution to the bitter end,—men who dare meet the opposition of the other party, and are not afraid of its calumnies. Then some good results may be expected from the efforts of the temperance workers, but not till then.

AS was to be expected, the editorial in the February issue of this paper upon "Secret Societies," has evoked a reply from the crusading editor of the *College Record*. The force of his remarks brings vividly to mind the well-known line of Horace, in reference to the mountain and the mouse, so much so in fact that no further comment seems necessary. Had we the time to spare, we might try to convince our liberal minded friend of the West, that the character of the members *has*, at least, some slight bearing upon the nature of a society, but the game is so little worth the powder that we forbear. It will need more powerful as well as truthful arguments, than the *Record* has as yet advanced, to suppress this newly discovered and hydra-headed cause of infidelity.

REVIEWS.

The ATLANTIC MONTHLY for May continues with undiminished interest the serial stories, "A Roman Singer," by Mr. Crawford, and "In War Time," by S. Weir Mitchell. Richard Grant White contributes the first of two articles entitled "The Anatomizing of William Shakespeare," a very acute and interesting study of the facts of Shakespeare's life and writings, dissipating some of the idolatrous illusions which some extreme Shakespeare worshipers have created. Henry James continues his French studies of travel. Prof. E. P. Evans has an article which, although its title "Linguistic Palæontology" would seem to indicate that it is for scholars only, will be found of deep interest to all intelligent readers. Dr. Geo. E. Ellis contributes a very interesting paper on Gov. Thomas Hutchinson, who was in authority in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay just before the Revolution. Henry Cabot Lodge writes of William H. Seward, and Miss Harriet W. Preston has an admirable essay on "Matthew Arnold as a Poet." The remaining articles of the number are of the usual excellent character.

The MAY CENTURY.—Portraits of famous soldiers have been a feature of recent numbers of THE CENTURY, and the frontispiece of the May number (beginning a new volume) is a portrait of a famous warrior, "Chief Joseph, the Nez-Perce," whose character and valor are picturesquely described by Lieut. C. E. S. Wood.

Henry James's new three-part story is begun in this number. The title character, "Lady Barbarina," is the charming daughter of an English marquis, and the hero, Jackson Lemon, is a young American millionaire who makes a pretense of practicing medicine. It is clear from the first part of the story that the novelist has undertaken to describe a new phase of international society. The short story of the number is "Rose Madder," an illustrated romance of artist life. Mr. Cable contributes the seventh part of "Dr. Sevier," and Robert Grant's story of "An Average Man" approaches its conclusion.

Of special value among the popular illustrated papers is Julian Hawthorne's description of "The Salem of Hawthorne," which contains much new and valuable biographical analysis. The continuation of Mr. Benjamin's narrative of the cruise of the Alice May deals with the west of Newfoundland,—"The Bay of Islands, in Calm and Storm."

In timely essays, the May number is unusually rich Thomas Hughes writes of "Trades-unionism" in England; Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.) makes a clear statement of the religious convictions and consolations of the Mormon women in an article entitled "The Women of the Bee-Hive"; John Burroughs writes suggestively of "British Fertility"; and Frank R. Stockton satirizes the growing tyranny of children in a short essay "On the Training of Parents." "Topics of the Time" contains editorials on "Military Morality," "Wanted, a Party of Progress," and "The Dorsheimer Copyright Bill."

ST. NICHOLAS for May is a notable number in its contributors and in their contributions. J. T. Towbridge opens the second part of the volume with a new serial story of the strange adventures of a young naturalist, entitled "The Scarlet Tanager"; Maurice Thompson, an authority on all out-of-door matters, also begins a six months' serial, called "Marvin and his Boy Hunters," an account of out-of-door sport from Indiana to Florida, and Mayne Reid's thrilling story, "The Land of Fire," is brought to a satisfactory conclusion in four interesting chapters. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps contributes an article with the suggestive title, "Supporting Herself," which should be read by every girl in the land. It is a clear, concise statement of the obligations of girls to support themselves, and of the ways of doing so. Charles G. Leland, in his paper on "Leather Work," in the "Work and Play Department," describes an employment that bids fair to be as popular as his article on "Brass Work" last June. It makes a fitting supplement to "Supporting Herself." Frank R. Stockton writes one of his quaint and inimitable fanciful tales, "The Philopena"; and E. S. Brooks tells graphically of "Olaf of Norway; The Boy Viking," another "Historic Boy." A charming poem by Julia C. R. Dorr is "The Doves at Mendon," which has three full-page illustrations by C. F. Barnes.

Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s "American Newspaper Directory" for 1884, is now in press. From a comparison of advance sheets of the *Directory* for 1884, with issue of 1883, the following facts are obtained: The grand total of newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Canada is 13,402, a net gain of 1,600 during the last twelve months. Last year the dailies increased from 1,138 to 1,254; the weeklies from 9,062 to 10,028 and the monthlies from 1,091 to 1,498. The greatest increase is in the Western States. New York has a total of 1,523 against 1,399, in 1883.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

'34. Rev. Dr. Stone formerly president of Kalamazoo college, Michigan, now of Detroit, in a recent letter to a friend in Middlebury, in which he expresses his intention to be present at commencement this year, says: "I believe in such colleges as Middlebury if the majority don't. The monopoly of a few great institutions will not last forever. I told you what I believed about that in 1853." (He was Alumni orator that year.) "I am now living in Detroit, gathering up my present memories of former years, which I may publish by and by. I shall remember Middlebury then."

'38. Rev. J. C. Smith of Winchester, N. H., died of apoplexy March 21, at the home of his nephew, Mr. Charles A. Jewell in Hartford, Conn. Mr. Smith was educated in Middlebury, graduating in 1838, and at Andover Theological seminary. He was ordained missionary to Ceylon in 1841 under the auspices of the American board, and remained a missionary in the East for some 30 years. He retired in feeble health some 12 years ago, and has of late resided in Winchester, N. H. He was making a visit to his nephew in Hartford when the attack came on, and died only a few hours afterwards. In the death of Mr. Smith, Middlebury loses another of her most noted alumni.

'46. Congressman Stewart was renominated for representative by acclamation at the District convention held in Rutland on the 24th inst.

'58. Elias Dewey is superintendent of schools in Delevan, Wis.

'58. Henry M. Barnum, a lawyer in Freeport, Ill., visited Middlebury a few days since, having been called East by the death of his mother in Shoreham.

'68. Oscar D. Scott is a prominent lawyer in Texarkana, Texas.

'73. Rev. Charles N. Brainerd is dangerously ill with a tumor in the brain. He was moved to his brother's (Prof. Brainerd) house from Northampton, Mass., on the 24th inst.

'73. Geo. W. Brooks is now pastor of the Congregational church in Charleston, Mass.

'74. Prof. Loren H. Batchelder has accepted the professorship of chemistry and mathematics in Hamlin college Minneapolis, Minn.

'76. Rev. E. C. Evans of Brainerd, Minn., has accepted the call to a Congregational church in St. Paul.

'78. Rev. Edwin E. Rogers of Hammonton, N. J., has accepted a call to the Allen Street Presbyterian chuch, New York city.

'81. M. A. Brooks is associated with J. C. Stapleton '78, in the insurance business.

'81. E. M. Parker was graduated from the University of Medicine, New York, instead of from Bellevue, as reported in our last issue. He is now taking a post graduate course.

'81. J. D. Jones graduated from the University of Medicine in New York, standing sixth in the class of 168 members. He has received an appointment in in the Work House and Alms House hospital of the city of New York.

'82. H. E. Howard was appointed by the Vermont conference of the M. E. church pastor at Canaan, Vt.

'82. Frank A. Walker has held to office of Notary Public in Ludlow, Vt., for about a year.

'82. Frank Brown has left the employ of the Cutter Marble Co.

'83. Prof. John Kellogg of Poultney, sang in the Odd Fellow's concert in Rutland, Friday, the 25th inst.

'83. Geo. M. Rowland has been obliged temporarily to leave the Hartford theological seminary, on account of the illness of his father.

'84. W. A. Bedell of St. Paul, Minn., is making a visit to his friends in Middlebury.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Samuel Sheldon has entered the bicycle club with a new "Columbia."

Miss Addie Brainerd has entered Wellesley college to take a special course.

We are glad to notice Prof. Parker around again, and apparently so well.

Prof. Austin's health has rapidly improved in California, and he is now on his way home.

Miss Chellis was called to her home in Meriden, N. H. last week to attend the funeral of her aunt.

Prof. Solon Albee has returned to his home in Langston, N. H. Mrs. Albee still remains in town.

Union services were held in the Methodist church on Fastday. Rev. Mr. Speare delivered the address.

The spring vacation was extended from Thursday to the following Monday, Friday being Fastday.

The band and a number of the young people went to Brandon last week to witness fancy skating at the rink.

P. Redfield Kendall of Rutland has been engaged to deliver the "Decoration-day" address in Middlebury.

Two of the students brought some beautiful arbutus to the college last Saturday gathered at East Middlebury.

The Rev. Mr. Austin, father of H. J. Austin, formerly of '86, has gone from Bellows Falls to Vergennes, Vermont.

Prof. Brainerd held examination for teachers of the town April 17th. There were thirteen applicants for certificates.

The school house fence has been sold at public auction, and removed. The change is a decided improvement.

Pres. Fairchild of Oberlin college was present at the senior recitation in Constitutional Law last Wednesday morning.

The seniors and juniors are beginning on their Geological and Botanical trips which are enjoyable these pleasant days.

The campus has received its usual spring clearing up. It is not, however, particularly beautiful just after being burned over.

Prof. Foster occupied the Congregational pulpit two weeks since. Rev. Mr. Speare went to Vergennes to fill vacancy there.

Mr. Trudeau, an old gentleman living near Mr. Hammond's, was found dead a short time since not far from his own residence, in the woods.

Monday evening F. H. Knowlton, '84, read an essay on "Ferns" before a literary society in Brandon, illustrating the subject with a large variety of specimens.

Prof. Brainerd went to Northampton, Mass. last week to care for his brother, Chas. N. Brainerd, who is in a dangerous condition from a tumor in the brain.

The seniors have their fanal examination in History of Philosophy this week. In the study of Kant they have used a work by Prof. Morris of the University of Michigan.

An entertainment will be given in St. Stephen's chapel this week at which sixty-one photographs will be shown by magic lantern, illustrating "Round the World in Eighty Minutes."

It is gratifying to the students to find their request, that the library might be opened a few hours on Saturdays, has been so readily granted. It is accessible every Saturday from ten to twelve.

Rev. Mr. Quinlan, pastor of the M. E. church, delivered his farewell sermon last Sunday. He goes to Brandon, and will be succeeded here by Rev. J. J. Noe, formerly presiding elder of this district.

At a recent Senior class meeting E. P. Miller was elected president, and B. F. Churchill, G. E. Lathrop and R. J. Barton to serve on a committee to make arrangements for the commencement concert music.

The concert given by Mrs. Smith and family of eight children was well attended, notwithstanding the weather was unfavorable. The ladies of St. Stephen's sold many fancy articles at the close of the concert.

The bicycle club is in a flourishing condition. It is composed of the following members: Prof. Eaton, Samuel Sheldon, MacGowan, Bailey, Dana and Fletcher. With new suits they make a pretty appearance when together on the streets.

The commencement at Beeman academy comes this year June 6th. The graduating exercises will be in the afternoon, and a concert given in the evening by the Howard Opera House Orchestra. The senior class numbers eleven, the largest ever graduated at the academy.

Upon coming back to college we find that roller skating rinks have become the subject of considerable attention here in Middlebury. A gentleman from Brandon has fitted up the old Court house, and for two weeks has been attracting large crowds. Unfortunately the floor is very uneven and the hall too small for many to occupy it at the same time with any comfort. For a few nights it was *jam* and *push*, and one needed to have his life insured before entering. We hear the proprietor intends to add to the building an extension of sixty feet. Mr. Bond is also rapidly pushing towards completion a new rink on Main street. This no doubt will be an attractive hall. It certainly will be spacious and centrally located.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has secured the services of Rev. C. C. Frost of Norwich, Conn. to conduct a series of temperance meetings in the town hall. They have all been well attended, and considerable interest manifested in the work. Already about three hundred have signed the pledge. Mr. Frost is a pleasant and enthusiastic speaker, and has

the faculty of presenting the subject of temperance in such a manner as to stir the heart of every honest person. His lectures are forcible and richly illustrated by apt incidents of his own personal knowledge. He is not afraid to speak plainly, and now is the time for the temperance people to unite in an endeavor to close the rum shops of the town. Public sentiment against intemperance will never be stronger than at the close of these meetings.

The Junior exhibition at the close of the winter term passed off very pleasantly, all of the speakers doing the college and themselves credit. The obnoxious "ram" of former days did not appear. It has certainly been clearly shown that such scurrilous sheets are not essential to the success of a literary entertainment. The better class of society has long since condemned them, and college students show poor taste in pandering to the wishes of the lowest element. While the members of the Sophomore class acted manly in using their influence to do away with this old custom, they spoiled it all in stealing the Junior programs. We fail to see a joke of any merit in the act, and the Juniors were prevented from displaying a neat and tastily gotten up card. It does seem, however, as if the Junior class should have been more careful, as it has always been customary for the Sophs. to *attempt* some practical joke if a copy of the program could be obtained. We will not attempt to speak of the subject-matter of the orations, but simply give the order of exercises:

PROGRAM.

MUSIC.

Overture—Aurora.....*Sehepegrell.*

ENGLISH APPOINTMENT.

Oration—The Heroes of To-day.

W. N. SEVERANCE, Manchester.

Oration—The Norman Conquest.

E. G. JENKS, Poultney.

Oration—Wendell Phillips.

J. A. JONES, Middlebury.

MUSIC.

Selection—Chimes of Corneville.....*Planquette.*

Oration—Civilization of Africa.

G. P. MCGOWAN, Louisville, Ky.

Oration—The Neutral French.

F. T. MCLEOD, Liverpool, N. S.

MUSIC.

Waltz—Fedora.....*Buealossi.*

Oration—John Barneveld.

J. V. STURTEVANT, New Haven.

CLASSICAL APPOINTMENT.

Poem—Cicero on his Exile.

M. A. STAPLETON, Middlebury.

MUSIC.

Selection—"Il Trovatore."..... *Verdi.*

COMMUNICATION.

[The editors do not assume respensibility for the sentiments of the Communication Column.]

Editors of Undergraduate:—

IT is evident to everyone who visits our Campus that for natural beauty it is not excelled by any place of a similar kind in New England. It is also evident that those who planned and layed out the walks wished as much as possible to improve the natural beauty by regular divisions and symmetrical arrangement. Now out of respect to those who were the pioneers in this work, if for no other reason, their successors ought to attempt to carry out the original plans and thus with little expenditure of time or money continue to make improvements, until our Campus shall be a source of pride to every friend of the institution. Now in the expenditure of time and money the present generation is doing its part. But the plan of work which has been adopted in the last two years is one which is anything but pleasing to those who care anything for the surroundings of our college. It seems to us that it would be very little more trouble to put gravel on the walks, than to pile up unsightly heaps of coal ashes in the middle and make our formerly beautiful walks into not only unsightly but unsavory cow-paths. At least we would beg of the janitor to see that the walks are not made up of two narrow valleys of gravel on each side with a mountain of coal ashes between. Again, instead of carting away the collections of leaves and other accumulations of the winter, they are raked up so as to extend over the whole Campus and then burned. This leaves for two or three weeks the blackness of darkness where there ought to be the freshness and verdure of Spring. Although it is now too late to remedy this evil this year, we devoutly hope that the 1st of May, 1885, may see the Campus wearing its usual mantle of green. We trust that this will appeal to the æsthetic tastes and the reason of those who have the matter in charge, so that they may see that it would require but little more labor to make our college park a delight to the sense of smell as well as of sight.

A LOVER OF BEAUTY.

"Eternity, past and future, flashed before my eyes," he said, "and I saw where the crack of doom began and ended." This was his experience the first time a base-ball struck him in the stomach.

COLLEGE NOTES.

The University of Vermont has lately received a gift of $110,000.

Princeton contains no organized chapters of Greek letter fraternities.

The Persian language is a new addition to the Cornell curriculum.

There is only one student in the agricultural department at Yale.

Oxford has decided to grant women the same examination as is given to men.

It is stated that nine-tenths of the college students in the United States are Republicans.

Surely civilization is advancing. A Jesuit college is about to be established in South Africa.

Mrs. Garfield has given to Hiram College a bust of her husband, which has been placed in the chapel.

The freshman class at Cornell has representatives from Russia, Spain, Brazil, Central America, Germany and Canada.

Williams: The next issue of the *Athenæum* will be under the management of '85. A. A. Garfield has been chosen editor-in-chief.

Trinity College has obtained the map of America in 1522. It was made from the ideas of Columbus and first printed at Madrid.—*Ex.*

A new college for the higher education of women has been chartered in New York. It will bear the name of Reed College.—*Herald-Crimson.*

The Methodist College at Fort Wayne is to be removed to Wabash, Indiana. The city of Wabash is said to have offered a bonus of $26,000. and twelve acres of land.

For a few years past the Ohio Wesleyan University has tried the plan of appointing the best scholars to appear at commencement. The plan has proved a failure and is to be given up.

On the death of the wife of the late President Packer, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, Lehigh University will receive about $2,000,000. In addition, at the end of 21 years, it is to receive $3,000,000 from the same estate.—*Yale News.*

A new college for women will be opened in October at Westbridgeport, Mass., the funds for the support of which were left by the late William Howard, and are in the hands of a board of trustees. Miss Helen Magill will be at the head of this institution which hopes to rival Wellesley and Vassar in excellence.—*Herald Crimson.*

Princeton contemplates extensive changes in her curriculum. It is proposed to decrease the number of studies a student has at any one time, and to increase the number of hours per week devoted to each study. The result will be fewer examinations and, it is hoped, higher grade of scholorship in the branches pursued.—*Ex.*

EXCHANGES.

We find upon our table the Paddie Institute *Chronicle*, a journal published by the societies of this institution. It presents an attractive appearance. Its literary department is quite extensive, reaching over almost six pages, embracing short articles on a variety of subjects.

We would call the attention of the students who are interested in Christian work to the article in the *Oberlin Review*, on personal Christian work in colleges. It contains some fruitful thoughts for all students. Members of the association may obtain some idea helpful to them in their efforts, and inspiration to greater ability.

The April number of the University *Herald* contains two interesting articles; one on the Statue of Protestantism, its relations to Skepticism and its growth in comparison to Roman Catholicism. The subject of Honorary degrees is discussed in another. The thought of the article is, Honary degrees signify nothing as to intellectual attainment, being granted merely as a man of popular favor either in church or State. The remedy to be scholorship determined by examination; an examination testing not only his book knowledge but his natural abilities as well.

The *College Transcript* is a new exchange whose typographical appearance recommends it to our notice. It contains a department, filled with extracts from editorials and literary articles from other college journals, which we should judge might be quite useful in giving its student readers a more thorough insight into what is going on in the college world.

We have read the first four numbers of the *Riverside Literature* series. The Courtship of Miles Standish, Evangeline, Snow-bound and Among the Hills. They are printed on cream-tinted paper in clear type, with paper covers. A choice selection from the best authors may be made from this series and bound, thus giving one a library of literature adapted to taste and choice in character.

SPORTING.

The Princeton nine defeated the Philadelphia reserves by a score of 9 to 3.

A base ball nine has been formed by the young lady students of Hollowell Classical Seminary, Maine. —*Cornell Sun.*

The Yale nine feel confident of retaining the B. B. championship this year, even though they have suffered the loss of Jones, Hubbard and Childs.

Cornell.—The gymnasium is lighted by electric lights, and is kept open until 9 o'clock every evening. Sixteen men are in training for the University nine.

Dartmouth.—Dartmouth has been re-admitted into the Inter-collegiate League. At a meeting of the Base Ball Association the students were very enthusiastic and subscribed over $1,200 to the support of the nine.

The captains of the several college nines in the inter-collegiate association are as follows: Yale, H. C. Hopkins; Harvard, L. V. Lemoyne; Amherst, E. P. Harris; Brown, E. B. Durfee; Dartmouth, J. F. Springfield; Princeton, C. S. Clark.

The Harvard Faculty have permitted the B. B. team to play professional nines. And this is the outcome of all this howl about professionalism. They are beginning to see daylight now. The nine is strong in most points but wants a catcher badly.

The Athletics defeated the Yale nine on Saturday, by a score of 10 to 5. The base running of Yale was very fine. The Athletics made ten safe hits from Booth's delivery, while Yale made but five, with a total of six from Atkinson. The following men composed the Yale nine: Booth p., Souther c., Brigham 1st b., Terry 2d b., Hopkins 3d b., Oliver s. s., Hickox l. f., Atwood c. f., McKee r. f.—*Herald-Crimson.*

The Pratt Health Building of Amherst College is rapidly progressing toward completion, and by the opening of the next collegiate year that institution—the only male college in the United States that requires each and every student to take physical exercise—will throw open for use a gymnasium second to none in this country. It will be furnished with all the latest weight and bar apparatus, besides an elevated running track, bowling alleys, tennis courts, hand-ball courts and bath-room.—*Record.*

PLUNDER.

In the philosophy of youth there is no such word as Kant.

"I spend a great deal of time," said a Senior, as he adjusted his new tie before the glass, "in reflection."

First Senior: Are you going up to recitation? Second Senior: No; I'll send up my cuffs; same thing, you know.

Prof. in Botany.—"What do plants do in spring?" Student—"shoot." Absent-minded fellow in the rear, "Shoot the other way!"

"Don't trouble yourself to stretch your mouth any wider," said a dentist to his patient, "I intend to stand outside when I draw your teeth."

"Is this the front of the Capitol?" "No, sah; dis heah side in front am de rear. Ef you wants to see de front you must go around dar behind on de udder side."

"It is more blessed to give than to receive," as the young man said when he imprinted a kiss on his sweetheart's lips. "I think so, too," she replied, as she returned the salute, and thus two hearts were made happy by a single quotation.

A remarkable game of cards was played in the basement of a house in this city not long ago. The boy of the house had just turned up a diamond and was waiting for the other boy to lead, when the old man appeared at the head of the stairs, ordered the boy up, turned up his own boy, discarded some of his apparel, and swung a club. The old man played it alone and made every point, although the neighbor's boy cut.—*Ex.*

"Sir," sharply remarked a pretty Boston girl, moving away from a young New Yorker, who was seated on the same sofa with her and exhibited a disposition to abridge the distance between them; "Sir, the radius vector of your orbit is getting too short." The young man turned pale, felt around for his legs in a stupefied sort of way, seemed to recover some confidence on discovering that they were still there, arose and fled.—*Ex.*

"What are you waiting for?" said a lawyer to an Indian who had paid him money. "Receipt," said the Indian. "A receipt," said the lawyer; "a receipt! What do you know about a receipt? Tell me the nature of one, and I will give it to you."

"Spose mabe me die; me go to heben; me find the gate locked; me see 'postle Petre; he say 'Kiser, what do you want? me say, want to get in. He say, 'you pay A., that money? What me do? I hab no receipt; hab to hunt all over Hades to find you?" He got his receipt.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflamation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle.

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THE CENTURY!

PROGRAMME FOR 1883-'84.

THE programme for the fourteenth year of this magazine, and the third under the new name, is if anything more interesting and popular than ever. With every season, THE CENTURY shows a decided gain in circulation. The new volume begins with November, and, when possible, subscriptions should begin with that issue. The following are some of the features of the coming year:

A New Novel by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., entitled "Dr. Sevier," a story of New Orleans life, the time being the eve of the late Civil War.

"Life in the Thirteen Colonies," by EDWARD EGGLESTON, separate illustrated papers on subjects connected with the early history of this country.

Three Stories by Henry James, of varying lengths, to appear through the year.

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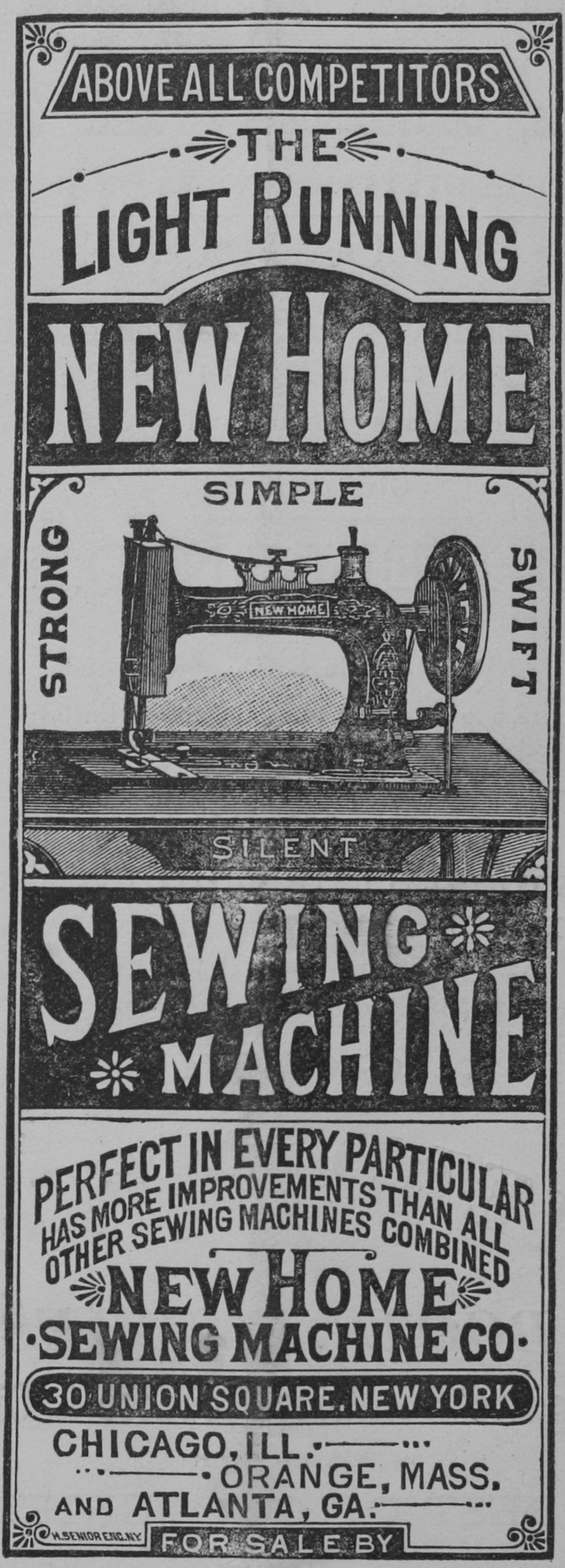

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